Continued from First Page.

ride of the building, were the fire-proof vaults in which were kept the jewels and diamonds deposited in store. In the wreck of the building these were buried under heaps of burning ruins, and not even a gross could be made as to the condition of the vanits. It will not be possible for twenty-rour hours at least to reach them. The building was very solidly built, and it was not dreamed that there was any danger of its being burned. When, five years ago, four years after burned. When, five years ago, four years after its erection under Mr. Morrell's personal supervison, a fire broke out in it by spontaneous compute out, although in the attempt to do so with an extinguisher a man lost his life. But do so with an extinguisher a man lost his life. But the attack yesterday came from without, and the flames, driven by the flerce wind and beaten against the building till it was fairly aglow, were irresistable.

In an hour and a half after the fire had spanned In an hour and a half after the fire had spanned. In an hour and a half after the fire had spanned all except the Thirty-second-st, it had consumed all except the flats that were to the leeward of the wind, and was beating upon and leaping over the side wall that overlooked the rear of the Thirty-first-st, houses, threatening to sweep away the hast harrier between it and the blocks of fine houses. The firemen who had been driven from Thirty second-st, took a firm stand here, and for more than an hour the fight was here and perastent between the water and the fire, the anxious tenants of the threatened dwellings meanwhile fleeing for their lives. In the end courage and skill prevailed over the furious element. The side wall of the storehouse crumbled slowly away, fell story by story as the fire that beat against it died out, and the row of houses was saved. All through the night however, the firemen held pessession and worked unceasingly to hold their ground. houses was saved. At the firemen held pesse to hold their ground.

LOSSES IN THE WARRHOUSE

The other buildings in the block in Fourth-ave. escaped injury. Morrell's alone suffered. In the basement and on the ground floor of the portion of it that was saved were stored many things of great value, but the bulk of the property was in the burned part. This was stored at the owners' risk, each insuring against fire for himself, and much was not insured at all. Other property
was fully covered by insurance, and
it was learned that certain English companies it was learned that certain English companies held fifty or sixty thousand dollars in the storehouse. Mr. Morrell had the building insured, but not nearly to its full value. Among the few persons who had goods in storage and whose names could be ascertained were Miss Harriet Irving, at present at Long Branch, who loses pictures beionging to her brothers-in-law, valued at \$20,000; George Verburger, who had forniture in store valued at \$60,000; and Mrs. Einstein, wife of the Congressman's brother and a sister of Charity Commissioner Hess, who had sliver wedding gifts valued at \$10,000 in store. One man lost furniture worth \$4,000, which was put in only last Saturday. The library of Schuyler Wheeler, valued at \$800, was burned. A strange man bewailed his loss of furniture worth \$11,000, but would not give his name. It was not possible to gain even the remotest idea of the full extent of the I sees, but they were estimated, in Morrell's alone, at from a million to one and a hulf millions. The tenants in the flats in the front escaped without trouble, and saved their things only to carry them back after midnight. An old lady was carried out, ill and half dead with lright.

Among the burned things, it was afterward ascertained, were furniture and paintings worth \$10,000

fright.

Among the burned things, it was afterward ascertained, were furniture and paintings worth \$10,000 stored by A. S. Hewitt, and goods valued at \$4,000, belonging to Mr. Van Keeves. ALARM IN THIRTY-FIRST-ST.

Soon after the fire broke out in Morrell's building the wind carried the flames in the direction of Thirty-first-st. Sparks were lifted high in the air, and were carried as far as Lexington-ave. and Twenty-ninth-st. In Thirtybetween Lexington and Fourthaves, the pavement was covered with large burning cinders, and between the houses on the upper and lower sides of the streets a continuous shower of burning coals fell. The roofs of the houses were alive with hot coals, and fears were entertained that some of the houses would catch fire from the drifting cinders. In the rear of the houses on the north side of Thirty-first-st., which were only separated from the burning storehouse by small yards, an excellent view of the fire in Morrell's building could be obtained. The fire spread with great rapidity in the direction of these houses, and all the occupants began to remove their most valuable articles. A wooden fence connected each house with the hurring building, and if one of them should catch fire it was feared that there would be little chance of saving the whole row of houses. Firemen carried hose into the basements of several of the houses and played on the wooden fences and the rear walls. When the first wall fell in the storage house, a sheet of flame, was driven against the row of houses, and some of the shutters and other portions of the woodwork ignited, but the prompt action of the litemen with goveral streams of water soon extinguished the flames.

While the fire was thus in progress the ocalive with hot coals, and fears were entertained

Manes.

While the fire was thus in progress the occupants of the houses concluded to carry most of their valuables to a safer place. It was shortly after 8 o'clock that the danger was noticed, and from that time until after 9 o'clock there were busy scenes in the houses. The buildings are all used as dwelling houses. The first two houses from Fourth-ave, are brick and are occupied by private families, and the next are brown stone fronts, five stories in height, and are occupied "It is all go two houses from Fourings, and the next are brown stone fronts, five stories in height, and are occupied by private families. The next two are brick houses five stories high, occupied by private families, and the remainder of the block consists of three story brick houses used by one or more families, No. 103 is a bearding-house, kept by William A. Hunter; No. 107 Peter Looman, a carpenter, occupies; Airs. Steel and Mrs. Butch live in No. 107, and Mrs. M. A. Madison rents No. 109. The next house, which is owned by Stephen H. Olin, is unoccupied on account of repairs which are being made in the interior. Nos. 113 and 113½ are apartment houses, occupied by Dr. Ferguson and G. Fountain, the owner. David Baliey lives in No. 115; Mrs. Jodly in No. 117; Sydney Hunter and Mrs. Morniter in No. 119 and Charles White, the circus manager, in No. 121. No. 123 is a stable and over it Mrs. Corley and several other tenants live. W. E. Kevern and John Sentrer occupy No. 125, J. Hamilton is the owner and occupant of No. 127, Mrs. Fol y lives in No. 129, and Mrs. Henry Moore in No. 131.

PACKING UP THEIR GOODS.

PACKING UP THEIR GOODS.

For more than an hour the scenes in these house were very lively, as all the occupants were ordered out by the police who were stationed at the doors to prevent the people from entering except to get their goods. In all the rooms persons' were busy packing all the portable furniture, and men were employed in the neighborhood to remove things safe place, The owners who occupied the houses, t gether with their wives, sons and daughters were not idle a moment while the flames were raging behind them. Very little damage, however, was done to any of the houses, although they were all more or less scorched. The firemen could not 'tell at what moment the walls of the burning storchouse might fall, and if that occurred it was feared that the houses would be in great danger. Shortly after 9 o'clock a part of the south wall of the burning building fell with a loud crash, and a sheet of flame shot high in the air. As the wall fell it buried under it a small extension in the rear of No. 111 East Thirty-first-st, owned by Mr. Olin. The heated bricks covered every portion of the yard and shattered all the panes of glass in the house. No. 115 was slightly damaged, but the loss is fully covered by insurance. In Thirty-second-st, behind the storage-house, there are six or seven tenement-houses occupied by sighteen or twenty families. As soon as Morrell's building was seen blazing, the irremen cantioned the people in the house about the danger of falling walls. Some of the workmen were at their suppers when the slaam was given, and they were all compelled to retreat hastily to the street without being able to remove a single article. The families fled to the homes of friends in the vicinity and watched the flames anxiously to see if their houses would be swept by the fire. Many of them they were deterred by the fire. Many of them remained in the street and some wished to return to their rooms to secure a few valuable articles, but they were deterred by the fire. Many of them they were deterred by the fire. Many of them they were deterred by the fire was well mader control and those houses had not caught then it was feared, however, that the rear wall of the storchouse might fall and crush the tenement houses. were all more or less scorched. The firemen could

SCENES IN LEXINGTON-AVE. The row of private dwellings on the west side of Lexington-ave, between Thirty-first and Thirtyd-sts. was also threatened by the fire. So of the occupants removed their goods, but it was soon discovered that the flames would not reach them. There was very little darraged m. There was very little damage done to any of the houses. The occupants of the houses are: No. 182, Mr. Selden; No. 184, Mrs. A. Black; No. 186, Mrs. E. T. Beerman; No. 188, Michael Daly, and No. 194, P. Hagan. Thomas Michael Daly, and No. 194, P. Hagan. Thomas Farley, a plumber, and Thomas Kennedy, a harness-maker, occupy the stores No. 196, and the owner, Louis Immens, lives in the upper part of the house. A few of the houses on the east side of Lexington-ave, were thought to be in danger in the early part of the evening, and although no goods were removed, the occupants were busy packing up articles to yearly away at a moment's notice. In No. 186 Lexington-ave., a policeman pulled the bell to warn the occupants to be prepared to leave the bouse at any time. The house was locked and the policeman burst the door. It was then learned that Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Police

Works, occupies the house and that he is in Albany attending the Democratic Convention.

WHAT THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS SAY. TALES WITH SUPERINTENDENT BONNEY AND OTHERS-THE NUMBER OF HORSES BURNED

Superintendent Bonney walked hither and thither over the floor of the Madison Square Garden about 10 p. m., issning orders with an expression of great concern on his face, He had little time to talk, but he answered the questions of a Tribune reporter willingly. He said :

"I was at home when the fire began and didn't know anything about it till I reached the place, and then everything was lost. We had 941 horses. I suppose about 700 of them were in the stable when the fire began. I haven't the slightest idea how many were burned. We had just put in our winter supply of feed and had on the second floor 6,000 bales of Ifay, 20,000 bushels of oats, 14,000 bushels of corn and 300 bales of straw. There were about fifty cars on the ground floor. A good many of them were taken out, but I don't know how many. They were worth something less than \$800 each. I haven't had time to think yet what we shall do to-morrow about running the cars. At present I am only looking out for places in which to put the borses. I should say that the stable building was worth half a million of dol'ars. We built an L to it four years ago at a cost of \$150,000."

Samuel Whilfley, the company's veterinary surgeon, was in the hospital when the fire broke out and worked as long as possible in liberating the horses. Later at night he was at the Madison-square Garden, where he dressed the leg of a horse that had been cut in the rescue. To a Tribune reporter he said: were worth something less than \$800 each. I

said:

"I was in the stable with a watchman when the fire broke out. It began not directly over the bospital, but in the left near Thirty-second-st, at the Lexington-ave, end. The floor was one on which cars used to be put. There was nothing on it except about forty bales of straw, and no fire or light of any kind whatever was near it. It must have been fired by an incendiary We began at once to take the horses out, and we had a great deal of trouble. We saved all of them in the hospita', about 150, and at least 150 more from the basement; but by that time the smoke was so thick you couldn't see more than an inch before your face, and we had to quit. But we had worked our way forward to near the Fourth-ave, end of the stables, and men were taking the horses out there. At least 300 horses were taken out the Lexington-ave, and Thirty-second-st, doors, and I don't know how many out of the others. The horses after a little while became frightened almost to death, and we had to club many of them out. We didn't attempt to do anything more than turn them out of doors."

C. M. Stokes, who represented the company at the stables, said to a Tribung reporter that the origin of the fire was unknown, but that in his opinion it was due to the spontaneous combustion of the corn dust stored in the building.

"At ten minutes before 7," said he, "smoke was seen to issue from the windows on the top floor, and in a moment we realized that the building was doomed. Immediately every man on the premises was set at removing the stock. In a short time, before the flames prevented entrance to the stables, several hundred horses were harried into the tannel, and a few cars, those you see standing on that track there, were pushed into the street."

"How many horses and cars were lost?" asked the reporter. "I was in the stable with a watchman when the

the reporter.
"Well, it's hard to tell exactly, but there were probably nearly 200 horses and sixty cars left in the building. The loss to the company will prob-ably be nearly or quite a \$1,000,000, for we had just put in all the grain, bay and straw that we would have used for seven mouths."

"What will be done with the horses that are in

the unnuel f have just ordered that all that can be put into

"I have just ordered that all that can be put into Madison-square be sent there; the others will go to the stables of the companies that have offered us their use. The running of the cars may be delayed slightly to-morrow, but after that they will probably run on regular time."

Payton Hawes, a conductor on the road, said: "I came to the depot a few minutes before 7 o'clock to take out my car, when I saw a little fire in the feed room. It didn't amount to much then, but in a few minutes I saw that the whole building would soon be in flames. I was ordered to go into the office to assist m removing some of the articles from the safe and desks, while others were sent to other places in the building to do similar work. I remained in the office until driven away by the flames, and soon after I reached the street the roof fell in. I don't know how the fire originated, but I was told that an explosion occurred in one of the rooms adjoining the foed room."

A TALK WITH MR. MORRELL. THE OWNER OF THE GREAT WAREHOUSE MUCH OVER-COME—THE BUILDING AND ITS CONTENTS-15,000

NAMES ON HIS BOOKS. John H. Morrell, the owner of the storebouse, was found by a TRIBUNE reporter leaning against the steps of the Park Avenue Hotel. He is a short, thick man, with a heavy mustache, a pleasant face and soft voice. He was intensely excited as he gazed at the roaring flames that were devouring his property, and when approached upon the subject

It is all going. I can say nothing about it. Presently he was calmer and gave the following

nformation in disjointed sentences: "I began my business, which was the storing of rich furniture, jewelry, plate and valuables of all kinds, about ten years ago by building what was the best and most complete warehouse that could be found in this country, if not in the world. It cost a very large sum of money and was so well built that I always insured my customers against robbery. I did not however, insure them against less by fire because I felt convinced that if ever the building was burnt, it would be under circumstances similar to those of to-night. It was proof against any ordinary fire. So to-night I may say that after years of earnest labor what I had endeavored to make the safest and best building in the world for the storing of the best class of goods is swept away."

In speaking of the work of the firemen, he said:

I do not think that, with the high wind and the terrible heat across the street double

terrible heat across the street double the number of men and engines could have saved the building. In fact I think the department has done all it could under the circumstances."

"What is your chief loss?"

"My greatest loss, after the rum of my business, is of course the building. It occupied fifteen full city lots, covering nearly an acre of ground, having a frontage of 100 feet on Fourth-ave, and 325 feet on Thirty-third-st."

city lots, covering nearly an acre of ground, having a frontage of 100 feet on Fourth-ave, and 325 feet on Thirty-third-st."

"Did your own men do anything to save it?"

"Yes; I had twenty-four men working for an bour, but we could do nothing."

"Can you estimate your loss?"

"It is utterly impossible for me to do so. I had 15,000 names on my books, among whom were the richest and best families in this city and State, as well as many Europeans. Mr. Vanderbilt loses a lamons painting which he had just brought from Europe, which he valued at \$55,000. I understand that he paid so much for it. I don't know what it was. Then ex-Governor Hosiman loses all his rich furniture. The Halpin family is also a heavy loser. The wife of Congressman Einstein had \$10,000 in wedding presents in the building. But I cannot begin to tell you who my customers were, because, as I have said, I had over lifteen thousand names on my books. The safe deposit vaults were in the middle of the building. I hope something may be saved out of them, as they were built of brick, stone and steel. But I have saved nothing. J. H. Parsons, I remember, had curios, bric-a-brac and trinkets valued at \$5,000."

"Can you recollect anything as to your insurance."

"Well, you can safely say that all of the companies are interested to a greater or less extent, although I have not a very heavy insurance, having reduced it about half a year ago because the building was considered so rafe. The loss will be very heavy—at least twice as great as the insurance."

"Well, you can safely say that all of the companies are interested to a greater or less extent, although I have not a very heavy insurance, having reduced it about half a year ago because the building was considered so rafe. The loss will be very heavy—at least twice as great as the insurance."

"Well, under think it will."

ESTIMATES OF LOSS AT THE STABLES. A hurried estimate of the loss in the stables alo nlaces it at \$600,000. The building was worth probably \$500,000; the feed \$50,000; 250 horses \$20,000; fifteen cars about \$12,000. To this must be added a large number of sets of harness, besides tools in the car shops, etc.

ACCIDENTS AT THE FIRE. ecidents were fortunately not numerous Those that were reported were as follows:

Those that were reported were as follows:

FLANIGAN, JOHN, fireman, age twenty-nine, attached to engine No. 1 and living at No. 461 East Sixteenthsis, received a severe scalp wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. where his wound was dreased, after which he left the Hospital.

KANE, JAMES, a conductor, had his leg broken while helping to remove a safe from the office of the burning stables.

SMITS, MARK, fireman, of engine company 14, had his left hand badly cut by failing plate glass. The was dressed by an ambulance surgeon.

An unknown boy about titeen years old, with light hair, brown eyes, wearing a white undershirt and dark mixed tweed coat, was pleked up by the spoites after they had forced the grown back at thirty-third-st and Sourh-ave. He was taken to Pplio-

vue Hospital in an unconscious condition, and it was found that he was badly injured internally.

FIRES ELSEWHERE.

BURNING OF A CIGAR FACTORY. THE LOSS \$100,000—NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO HUN-

- DRED EMPLOYES. The eigar factory of Carl Upmann, Nos. 512 and 514 East Seventeenth-st., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Two bundred employes had a nar-row escape from death, but no loss of life occurred. The loss was estimated at \$100,000. The digar factory formed the west end of a large five-story brick building that extended to No. 520, the cast end being occupied by the curling hair factory of Waller & Co. A thick fire by the curling hair factory of Waller & Co. A thick here proof wall divides the two factories. The fire broke out in the curing room on the first floor of the tobacco factory, at \$:30 a. m., and within the short space of two minutes reached the fifth story, through the open hatchways. A hundred women and as many men were employed on the different floors; they were thrown into a panie by the discovery that descent by way of the fire-escape on the rear wall of the building

was cut off by the flames that crept up from the engine house, situated in the rear of the factory. By the prompt and energetic action of Mr. Gold-schmidt, the superintendent, who in several instances was compelled to use force to prevent the frightened workmen from throwing themselves from the windows, those on the second and third floors were gotten safely out by the stairs, but not a moment too soon. The 100 employes in the upper stories, chiefly women, discovering that retreat stories, chiefly women, discovering that retreat by way of the fire-escape was cut of, reached the root brough the scuttle and got upon the roof of the lace factory, were they were safe. A moment later the whole building became the prey of the flames. It was entirely destroyed, but little or no damage was done to the adjoining factory of Wellen & Company. The origin of the fire is not explained. There was no stove in the curing room and smoking was forbidden. Mr. Upmann's loss was put at \$75,000, insured for \$55,000 in twelve or different companies. The building was also insured. It was the property of Wellen & Company, and was damaged \$20,000. Most of the employes lost their coats or wraps and their tools.

SUPPOSED WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

James Collins, who owns and occupies two-story frame cottage at Washingtonville, in the lower part of Mount Vernon, was roused from his slumbers shortly after 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and dis-covered that his dwelling was on fire. The family hastily covered that his dwelling was on fire. The family machiny escaped from the building, and succeeded in saving a small portion of the furniture, but the rest, with the house, was destroyed, there being no means of extinguishing the flames available, and few people living near to assist the family. From the fact that the fire was started on the outside of the building, it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It was insured in the Westchester Insurance Company.

BUILDINGS BURNED ON STATEN ISLAND. The stable, carriage house, hennery and tool hop of Daniel Sherwood, on the Richmond road, town of iddletown. S. I., were entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday night with their contents, including carriages, sleighs, harness, furniture and a quantity of hay and grain. The total loss is about \$4,000, which is covered by insurance. None of the live stock was burned. The fire is supposed to have resulted from the carelessness of

A STABLE DESTROYED.

A defective flue in a one-story brick buildig in the rear of No. 50 Ludlow-st, set fire yesterday to a frame stable in the yard of No. 41 Essex-st., and damarame status in the yard of No. 41 Essex-st., and damaged it \$800. The shed was used as a storage place by James O'Hare, a ragman. The three-story brick building, No. 48 Ludiow-st., occupied by A. Davis, tailor, and a tenement house in the rear of No. 43 Essex-st., were damaged \$400.

A FACTORY DESTROYED AT SCARSDALE. A large frame building adjacent to the railway station at Scarsdate, owned by Mrs. W. H. Popham, and occupied by W. F. Brown as a cigar factory and liquor shop, was totally destroyed by fire about 11 o'clock on Sunday night. Mr. Brown had insurance upon his furnitine and stock for \$2,000.

THE CAUSE OF LOSS UNKNOWN. A loss of \$3,500 occurred early yesterday morning at No. 151 De Kalb-ave., Brooklyn, the home of Mrs. C. E. Shannon, by a fire, the origin of which is un-known.

DESTRUCTION OF A SHOE FACTORY. SOUTH PARIS, Maine, Oct. 10.-The shoe factory of the South Paris Building Association was de stroyed by fire to-day; less, \$20,000; insurance \$30,000.

A TANNERY DESTROYED. ALLENTOWN, Oct. 10 .- The large tannery of Mosser & Keck was destroyed by fire last night; loss \$55,000, insured.

BAILWAY NEWS.

THE READING CONTEST. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 .- Receiver Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, when asked to-day what he es timated the Bond party's strength at, said : own estimate of the opposition is it will have from 195,000 to 200,000

that it will have from 185,000 to 200,000, of which the McCalmouts will poll 181,000." With regard to the reported alliance between the Read-ing and Mr. Vanderbill's road, Mr. Gowen said: "This much can be said, Mr. Vanderbilt will aid in construct-ing the line north from Williamsport to connect the sys-tem of the New-Nork Central directly with that of the DIRECTORS REELECTED. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company yesterday, the

former directors were reciected: John J. Crane, H. J. Monahan, Benjamin G. Arnold, C. W. King, H. H Gracker, jr., Gustav Schwab, T. S. Elliott, C. K. Smith and S. R. Filley. At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, the former officers were chosen: S. R. Filley, president, and C. K. Smith, secretary.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1 a. m.-The barmeter is highest in the Lower Lake region and lowest in Dakota. The temperature has fallen in New-England 13° to 19° and in the Middle Atlantic States from 5° to 11°, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States from 2° to 10°, from 6° to 10° in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and 4° to 18° in the Lake region. The weather east-o the Mississippi River is fair. Local rains are reported from Texas. The winds in New-England and the Middle and South Atlantic States are northerly, in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the Lower Lake region they are casterly, and in the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mis-discippi and Missouri Valleys they are southeasterly.

Indications for to-day. For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, nort erly to easterly winds, higher barometer, lower tempera For New-England, fair weather, northeasterly winds, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

Indications for to-morrow.

The indications are that fair weather will prevail in New-England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, to-day and to-morrow.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: MOTHING.

1 2 3 4 6 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 60.5

The diagram shows the nervenestical variations in this city by tenths of links. The persendictaine lines yet divisions of time for the beauty of the persendictained lines are the lines of the form of the persendictained lines of the l TRIBUNE OFFICE, Oct. 11, 1 a. m .- The barometer re

idly. (ear weather, with cold northerly winds in the latter part of the day prevailed. The temperature ranged between 40° and 66°, the average (56%) being 24g lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 74g lower than on Sunday.

Clear weather with lower temperature and cool winds may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN CLOSED.

CINCINNATI. Oct. 10 .- The campaign just closed has been the most quiet ever known. The Republicans have shown the aggressive only since the funeral at Cleveland, and have done most effective work since then. The busiest workers have been the Methodist temperance wing, who have found enough to attend dist temperance wing, who have found enough to attend to in the opposition within their own ranks. The Ludlow ticket will probably poll more votes than any Prohibition ticket for a long time, but is not expected to seriously embarrase Governor Foster. All these things combine to make an estimate on the result of to-morrow's vote very wild guessing. The hest judges claim that Foster will go in by 15,000 to 18,000. The Logislature will depend on the result in this county, and so many elements and cross purposes are here at work that guesswork even has no certain data.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 .- The Press will say to-morrow that Mr. Blaine's letter to President Garfield was sent to the Editor of The Press by a prominent gentle man in Western Ponnaylvania, to whom the President read it a: Mentor last January, and on his carnest re-quest gave him a copy. The gentleman did not consult Mr. Blains about the matter, taking the responsibility

MINNESOTA'S DISPUTED DEBT

HISTORY OF THE RAILROAD BONDS. VARIOUS ATTEMPTS TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT-WHY THEY HAVE PAILED-A GREAT OBSTACLE REMOVED-AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLA-TURE TO MEET TO-DAY TO ACT UPON A PROPOSITION FOR SETTLEMENT.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 3.—The call for an ex-tra ecseton of the Legislature to meet October 11, re-cently issued by Governor Pillabury with a view to the final adjustment of the outstanding railroad bonds, ren-ders it more than probable that this vexed question will soon be set at rest. The National comment evoked by the attitude of Minnesota as the only Northern State which refused justice to its creditors, and the large number of these tonds held by persons at the East, make a history of their issue and the efforts to obtain a ettlement not wholly uninteresting. On the 26th o inhabitants of Minnesota to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, and to come into the Union according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution. A Territorial Government had been in exist ence since 1849; and now, in pursuance of this recognition of its claims, two district conventions met, and their labors being completed August 29, 1857, they mu-tually agreed to submit the same Constitution to the people. This, in essentials the same fundamental law that now governs the State, was ratified abnost unantthat now governs the State, was ratified almost unani-mously by the people, only 700 votes being cast against it. Section 10, Art. IX. of this document reads: "The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation." But al-ready in the prospective State there were two parties, the conservative element which framed this clause and hoped for a firm prosperity as the result of steady growth, and the enthusiasts who, confiding in the unbounded resources of the country and intoxicated with the prespect of its advance in dignity, were eager to in-sure the speedlest development. At the ensuing election the latter party was largely in the majority, and on the 15th of April, 1858, an amendment was adopted which added to the negative given above an important excep-tion, authorizing the Governor to issue, for the purpose of expediting the construction of railroad lines, the special bonds of the State, bearing an interest of 7 per cent, to an aggregate amount of \$5,000,000. The people seemed crazed with visions of boundless prosperity about to break upon them. The opponents of such a pledge of State credit at such a time were searcely able to secure a hearing, and the amendment passed immediately into the form of law. It will be observed that this until the 11th of the following May; and upon this the advocates of repudiation, later on, scored their first point; that the authorizing amendment, being framed by a Legislature of what was not yet a State, was void of oblig tion upon the State which later came into being. The Governor, foreseeing the future, was loath to issue these bonds, but a writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court leit him no further discretion. According to this law, \$2,275,000 of the famous "Minnesota Railroad Bonds" were issued to four companies, which bound themselves, as a condition of the loan, to complete by January 1, 1866, a total of 768 miles of road, under pain the people. The country was passing through a period threat of confiscation against the roads. Local quarrels broke out and increased the general distrust. The bonds depreciated with unavoidable rapidity, until in May,

of forfeiture of their land grants, assets and franchises The success of this measure was not proportioned to the promises of the railroad financiers nor the hopes of of terrible depression. The population and cultiva tion of the State were not such as to yield a profitable return, if the roads had already been in working order The banking law allowed these bonds to be received by the Auditor as a basis for circulation, and some currency was issued upon them. Enormous discounts to con-tractors persuaded them to undertake a limited amount of construction. But the only guarantee given the pub. lie for the payment of principal or interest was the 1860, bank stocks of this class were sold by the Auditor for seventeen cents on the dollar. The railroad con panies had stopped construction; all except the Southern Minnesots defaulted the stipulated payment of interest; and the State took possession of their assets, including in all, about 240 miles of graded road. The people were goaded to exasperation on finding themselves saddled with what, at that date, was an enormous debt; and on Constitution was adopted, containing these curiously inconsistent provisions: "No law levying a tax, or mosting other provision, for the payment of interest or principal of the bonds denominated 'Minnesota State Railroad Bonds' shall take effect or be in force until such law shall have been submitted to vote of the peo-ple of the State, and adopted by a majority of the electors of the State voting upon the same. Nor shall there be any further issue of bonds, under what purports to be an amendment to Sec. 10, Art. IX., of the Constituti adopted April 15, 1858, which is hereby expanged from the Constitution, excepting and reserving to the State nevertheless, all rights, remedies, and forfeitures accru viding that any proposal for the settlement of the bondmust first be submitted to the people, has been the bar, rier against which every effort for the removal of disgrace has spent itself uselessly. But the latter half has in like manner, always been the confusion of the repu-diators; for the State had a right to the property of the diators; for the State had a right to the property of the roads only us a forfeit for the unredeemed bonds. If the en foot at Caracaa against President Blanco. claimed, the State had neither right nor title to their assets, which it has nevertheless persistently retained

assets, which it has nevertheness persistently retained.

Such remained, substantially, the status of the bond
question until the present year. The holders of the
state's pledece of honor repeatedly pressed for paynent. In the years immediately following 1850 the
people were really too poor to antisty list debt. Then, as
wealth increased, the large proportion of foreign population whose sentiments of honer were not craited, the
immense inantigration beinging in a class of scople who
knew nothing of their bayment, and, in particular, the
induces of a class of demagogues who rode into power
thy persuading the people that repudiation was not dishonor, made it impossible to carry any just measure
through the test of a popular vote. Four abortive efforts,
in all, strongthened the impression abroad that Minnesota was hopelessly wedded to her chosen diagrace. Of
these four propositions, one, passed by the Legislature
in 1867, was to create, from the sales of public lands and
the taxes paid by railroads, a sinking fund for the liquidation of the bonds; one, passed in 1871, provided for a
commission to test their validity, and in case it was en-

in all strengthmod the impression abroad that Minecone four propositions, one, passed by the Legislature
in 1867, was to create, from the sales of public lands and
the taxes paid by railroads, a sinking fund for the ingeldation of the bonds; one, passed in 1871, provided for a
commission to test their validity, and in case it was sustained, authorized the issue of new thirty-year bonds to
take their piace; and one, passed in 1878, devoted the proceeds of the internal improvement lands to their extinetion; but all three were defeated by heavy indoities
upon the popular vote which the amondment of 1860
made an imperative preliminary. The fourth proposal
passed in 1870, was the 82,000,000 of the bonds to be
dependent of the first Wednesday in September with
the Commissioner of the State Land office, accompanied
by a written contract on the part of the owners to purchase, at public auction, on that day, an amount of minproved State lands equal in value to the face and utspaid
internal on the bonds. It was obvious that the holders
method to be a superior of the conditions in
a few weeks, time. The requisite number of bonds was
not deposited by the specified date, and the act became
null and vold. Such lat the record of twenty sears of
virtual repudiation; for it is to be deserved that the first
two acts raise no equivale. It was not until later years
two acts raise no equivale. It was not until later years
power a scheme and the act of a wover of the state in point of law.

As these bonds will mature in 1881, prompt action now
became teaches and the largest amount of these bonds,
proposed to the Legislature response to the papera if
an adverse decision should be reached; but they could
not obtain even this concession. Finally, Mr. Chamberlarb, the holder of their largest amount of these bonds,
proposed to the Legislature of 1881 to deposit them with
the brate Auditor; to.

As these bonds will mature in 1883, prompt action in
the brate Auditor, to of the or proposition was ever
an adverse decision, sh

of the Lagislature to meet October 11, for the specific purpose of providing for the final disposition of the honds. That body has shown its wish to treat the subject fairly, and the amendment of 1860 being now declared void. Waterer provision is made can be immediately carried into effect, and will be final. The Covernor has always been an earnest advocate of honesty, and any honorable settlement which may be arrived at will be largedy due to his course, and persistence. It would be a more creditable thing to pay dollar for deliar, and a course which every right-thinking citizen would approve. But as no Legislature could be elected which would listen to such a freposal, and as the new seignisment is entirely voluntary on the part of the State ereditions, its adoption is the best that can be hoped. The meeting of the Legislature and the probable removal of the weight of repudiation which has so long reated upon the fame of an important and growing State is awaited with the greatest interest, both here and in all other sections of the country which have mourned the existence of this blot upon the honor of Minnesota alone among Northern States.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL.

London, Oct. 10 .- The Dublin correspondent of The Times says: Mr. Gladstone's speech has brought of the times says: Mr. Giantsone's speech has brought light and hope to loyal people who felt that the Govern-ment had abandoned them. The Midland Counties are still very lawless. "Boycotting" is proceeding with unrelenting vigor, and incendiarism is frequent. Mr. Parnell concluded his speech at Wexford (Sunday) rariest concluded his speech at wellow [camba, thus: "I frust the result of the League movement will be that, just as Mr. Cladatone by his acts in 1881 has care until his old words and departed from all his former declared principles, so we shall see that these brave words of his shall be scattered as chaft before the united and advancing determination of frishmen to regain their lost legislative independence."

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, in his reply to an address from a branch of the Land League, said, the real value of the Land act must be estimated by the reduction of rent the commissioners were prepared to make. They must make people tillers of the soil who were now living, in some respects, in a manner inferior to savages. A fair settlement of the land question would give the landlords whatever remained after the laborers and farmers were decently ead, fed and housed, and their families pro-vided for.

A collision occurred between the police and the neople at the village of Athenry yesterday, in which severe in-juries were sustained on both sides. A secious riot oc-curred at Ballyragget, County Klikenny, on Sunday. One man has died from bayonet wounds infleted, and another is fatally wounded.

THE BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 10 .- The secretary of the Oldham Cotton Spinners' Association has written a lot-ter to Consul Shaw, at Manchester, declaring that thousands of tons of san l are paid for by Oldham spinners as cotton in consequence of fraudulent packing. He suggests that the names of the planter and packer be placed inside each bale of cotton.

The members of the Cotton Spinners' Association have

advanced many suggestions in regard to stopping cor-ners. Many favor dealing in futures being absolutely ners. Many favor dealing in futures being absolutely prohibited, and many suggest that legislation should be secured to prevent speculation and gambling in futures. There is a fair prospect that something definite and effectual will be arrived at, for the Liverpool brokers, who held aloof from the September syndicate, have expressed to the Spinmers' Association a strong desire that rules should be established which will prive a gambling. It is stated that another cotton corner has been formed, and that cotton not yet grown is netually being bought at fixed rates.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 10 .- A Reuter dispatch from Cairo confirms the report that England and France will each send a small man-of-war to Alexandria. This, however, is not because of any apprehended attack. The French vessel accompanies the English vessel because the two Powers are acting in alliance. The Turkish delegates demanded a special court of inquiry into the state of Egypt generally. The Khedive positively refused his assent to anything constituting interference with assent to anything constituting interserance with egyptian independence, and the delegates were authorized by the Porte to withdraw the demand. An informal inquiry, to which the Khedree is willing to assent, is now proceeding and is expected to close very shortly.

The Times, in a leading article this morning, says: "It may be that the Egyptian Army will again march to Cairo and demand the aboution of the Angio-French control."

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY. LONDON, Oct. 10 .- The Berlin correspondent

of The Times says that the negotiations for th sion of the Church and State conflict seem to be in a very fair way. The Emperor William, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of "Hahn's History of the Culturkampf," writes as follows:

"This collection of documents will prove to every impartial mind that my Government, convinced that Church and State can only serve their high aims by peaceful work, has always been animated by a wish to itve in peace with the Catholic Church, without detriment to the rights of the State."

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

Tunis, Oct. 10.-The French troops entered this city this morning and occupied two forts. The Europeans here express satisfaction. It is stated that the insurgents are blockading Hammamet.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Tunisian correspondent of The Daily News declares that the Bey, speaking of the Frenca occupation, said it was unnecessary to ask his consent, as he had lost all authority.

OPPOSING GUZMAN BLANCO.

HAVANA, Oct. 10 .- Advices from Caraceas state that revolutionary manifestoes against President Guzman Blanco and sunnoning the people to revolt have

THE BETTING ON THE CESAREWITCH. London, Oct. 10 .- In the betting on the Cesarewitch, which comes off to-morrow, 5 to 1 was offered to-day against Foxhall. 3 to 1 against Mistake, 7 to 1 against Rettest, 11 to 1 against the Carrie filly, and 11 to 1 against Chippendale. At 6 o'clock the quatrations were: 11 to 2 against Foxhail, and 11 to 2 against Retreat.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 10, 1881. Fever is epidemic at Umritsir, in the Punjab, East India. The mortality is from 200 to 300 dally. The total number of deaths for the cloven days ended the 1st of October, was 2,265, of whom 1,138 were children. An explosion of petroleum occurred on the 4th inst. on ed the Italian brigantine Armonia, from Barcelons for Marseilles. The vessel sank. Eight persons were The letter to The Sportsman from the Vienna Regutta

Committee says that as no answer has been received to the request forwarded to Commodore Chase a month ago, the request forwarded to commonly case a month ago, asking him to communicate the preofs of the alleged bribery of Shinkel, the committee reaffirm that the sixtements made by J. G. Allen, as reported in The Nuw-York TRIBUNE of September 6, are fulschoods.

Mr. Cadogan has been appointed attache of the British Mr. Cadogan de Legation at Washington.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D. Dr. Robert 8. Newton, president of the

Eclectic Medical College, died of apoptoxy Friday at his house, No. 19 East Thirty-second-st. Dr. Newton was born in Gallipoils, Okto, in 1829, was graduated at the Ohio Medical College, and removed to this city eighteen the New-York State Association of Edicetics, and he may be said to be the father of celectics in this State. He was one of the authors of the "Eclectic Dispensatory," and the Editor of The New-York Eclectic, a medical publication. Most of his papers related to cancers. years ago. A year after coming to tals city he founded

COLONEL D. C. RODMAN.

HARTFORD, Coun., Oct. 10.-Colonel Daniel C. Rodman, formerly of the 7th Connecticut Valun-teers, died on Sunday night at Groton. He was the hero of the assault on Fort Wagner, leading the storming column to the crest of the parapet. He was twice wounded and was carried from the field. He was for eight years Pension Agent for Connecticut.

BARON HAYMERLE. VIENNA, Oct. 10 .- Baron von Haymerle, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died suddenly at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon of heart

THE MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 10,-The Board of Directors of the Minnesota and St. Louis Railroad to-day elected the following officers: President, W. D. Wash-burn; vice president, A. T. Willis; treasurer, A. H. Bodey; secretary, M. P. Hawkins; executive hoard, W. D. Washburn, C. H. Pettit, J. K. Sielle and W. W. McNair.

"I declare," said Julia, "you take the words right out of my mouth." "No wonder; they are so sweet," said Henry. The day was set that evening. CONTUMACIOUS.—Magistrate (in an undertone to his colleague)—This man has been so often before us for poaching, I think we should fine him 25." Prisoner (overhearing)—"You needn't pench yourselves, gen'lemen!—for dei) a penny yo'll get!"—[Punch.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.

ARBIYED.

mar Thules (Br.), Buck, Mentevides Sept 7, Bio Jameiro
th mass and passengers to Buck & Jevons.

th mass and passengers to Buck & Jevons.

A superproperty to G M Richardson

with from one and empty burrels to order; vessel to Sectional! Brus.
Bark Alba (Ital), Cardiglia, Liverpool 28 days, with coal to order; vessel to Bennam, Pickuring & Co.
THE MOVEMENTS OF STRAMERS

POREIGN PORTS.

POREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Oct 10.—Arrived, bleamer Geordand (Br), James, from Montreal and Quebec.
LUNERSON, Oct 10.—Arrived, steamers Canopus (Br), Joy, from Beaton, Cella (Br), Smith, from New-Orleans, Glondels (Br), Degr from Savannia.
(Br), Degr from Savannia. FATHER POINT, Oct 10 - Passed inward, steamer Montreal

Br), from Hverpool.

A MERICAN POTTs.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 10—Arrived, steamers Acadis. Graham, Port Autonio: Tacony. Pavis, New-York: Tonawanda, Providence Santes, Pall River Cerkinmen, Chelsea.

Cleared, Scamer Berka Ritson, Baston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct 10—Cleared, steamer Buteshire, Bremeir

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE

CHEESE MARKET. UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Pive thousand horse of Cheese were sold here to-day at 124/2134.c., the bridling price being 133-c. Two thousand boxes were consigned.

The National Guard who visit Yorktown use Function Silicon for posishing their equipments. Avoid substitut a.

You are respectfully lovited to call at 22 West 32d.at, and make a personal examination of some specimens of them distry, showing the remarkable advantages of the "sichmond crown secting."

The success of this invention is so great that all persons who have seen it agree that it must revolutionize the old grattens and place the artificial plate with the channy contributes to the past.

Dr. Bichmond's invention marks a new era is the triumph of American Centiarty. By this mothod beeth are savel; painful operations are avoided, said the youthful expreaded of the month preserved even in old age. By a similar so contributed in this course are avoided, said the youthful expreaded of the irral took in solicity, beauty and closulmon, and it commits a detected as artificial, even by an expect.

Yourself, your family and friend see invited to call at 23 West 32d.st., and personally investigate the merits of our invention. By so doing you will be able to Judge Sucker the claims of our invention are sustained. Respectively, D. D. S. C. M. Bitchmond, D. D. S. C. M. Bitchmond, D. D. S. C. M. Bitchmond, D. D. S. L. T. SHEFFIELD, D. M. D.

SULLUS-HOLLINGSWORFH-On the 6th inst, at Trinits Chapel, by the Few William H. Harlson, E. D., Albert Bulles to Mary Jean Perterfield, daughter of John Mellings. Worth IAL-KF-MILLER-On Thursday, October 0, at Grace (Episcopal) Church, Nomark, by the Rev. George M. Crastian. Recter, William A. Halsey, of Newcre, and Mary E. Miller, of New-York.

Miller, of New York.

STEVENSON—BOE —At Cornwall on Radson, N. Y.,
Thursday, October 6, 1881, by the Row, George Nobles,
sisted by the Rev. A. C. Roe, the Rev. Makey 8, Stevens
of Pettsloven, Penn, to Noble M. Roe, or Cornwall. All notices of Marriages must be indersed with full

DIED.

ATTWELL-October 8, at his residence, No. 112 Waverley-place, the Roy. J. S. Attwell, Rector of St. Philips P. E. Church.
Relatives, friends and the reverend clergy are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, October 1., at 21 o'clock a. m., from St. Philips Church, Endlerry-St.
COOKE—At his residence, No. 29 West 23th-st., on Saturday, October S. Lyman Cooke.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, October 11, at 10:39 a. m., from Trinity Chapel, West 23th-st.

DUNTON-September 12, at the residence of her san in-last the Rev. A. S. Ponds, near St. Edwards, Normaka, Sarat Maria, widow of the Rev. Samuel Dunten, late of Saratogo Springs, N. Y., aged 72 years. FREEMAN-At North Adams, Mass., October 9, W.W. Free-man.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. Friends are tavited to

Fineral of Wednesday, at 17 crosse. Friends are average attend.

HARPER—On Saturday evening, October S, James P. Harper, in the 70th year of his are.
Fineral services will be held at his late residence, No. 133 East 60th st., on Teachy morning, at 15 o'clock.
Friends are respectfully requested not to send downer.

MITCHELL—On October S, 1831, at his real-dome in Flucking,
L. L. John F. Misched, lates of the the city of New York,
commodification, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends and buse of the facility and of his broth era Willtom and Edward are invited to attend the face or it from his
late residence on Tocsday, the 11th late, at 12:20 o'clock.

Trainsteave Hunders Point for Broadway Station at 11:30
a.m., returning at 1:59 p. in.

NEW TON—On Sunday, October 9, Robert Safford Newton,
M. D., in the 6:3d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from
his late residence, No. 19 East Safford, Thursday, October
13, at 5 o'clock p. in.
PARKEH—On Sunday, October 9, at Paul Smitha, Adiron-

15, as weeke page 16.

PARKER—on Sunday, October 9, at Paul Smith's, Adiro dacks, William 11. Parker, son of Lewis W. and Annie Purker, in the lells year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NOISE OF TRUETH ROTATION, SMITH-On Sunday morning, October 9, Henry Smith, in the 55th year of his ago. Funeral sorvices on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at his late readence, No. 62 West 40th-M. Please outli flowers. SPELMAN - Suddenly, October 10, 11. R. Spelman, in the Flat year of his sec.

First year of his sec.

Funeral services and interment at Cleveland, Olde.

Prayer at his lare resistence, No. 56 West 6:3d-st. at 4 o'clock this (Presstay) afterwoon.

Prayer at his late resistence, No. 56 West Sol-st, at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoop.
WILLIANSON—The funeral services of Mrs. Anna V. Silsworth, wifs of George A. Williamson, will take place at St. Sarjony's Charch, Maspeth, Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Political Notices.

XXIII d Assembly District Republican Association Regular masting at headquarters, 1500-84, and od-ave, evening, October II, at 8 o'clock. DONALD MCLKAN, Will H. BELANON, Soc'y. Presides Special Notices.

ALL who contemplate a change of residence, and who do sire a NEW, theroughly MEALTHFUL and CONVENIENT city dwelling to a select location, are respectfully invited to examine into the mornia of our productions. We offer a choice of eighteen FINE HOUSES, varying in

phict giving full particulars upon application to CHARLES BUER & CO., Architects, 63 East flat-st.

width from 21 to 33 feet, and shall be pleased to send a pan-

Mineral Waters.

CONGRESS WATER-The purest and safest of all eathers the waters. Avoid all ourses, irritating waters, foreign and domestion they impair the digestive organs and schinges.

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder produces a soft and continue with a true patronized by the ditto of society, recommended by all wife try it. Druggists sell it. Druggists sell it. Ready This Biorning.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price (in stappers casty for malling), five casts par copy; one capy, one year, \$3; five copies, \$45; for captes and one care, \$45. Pastage in all cases alres to the addernion.

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Visitors, independently of any intention to purchase, are in

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Retween 25th and 26th sta.

The salescroots occupy transit doors. The Print exhibits every variety of solid Sittle Siwards of unique designs, foreign and American WATCHES, &c. The salest occupies one of the meat extensive and coupled above in this country of strictly first-class DIAMOND JEWELRY of original designs, most Solitaire, and critically matched DIAMONDS, rare PEARLS, Rubbes, Emeralds, Suppliers, University of solid Signary and other procloss stoom, GOLD JEVELRY in 2018 society of Fronce CLOCKS, artistic BRONZES, Mandel assay, Candelabra, &c., and decorative PORCELLIN of the Rayal Worcester, Minion and other favority wards in Vassay Placques, Jardislates, &c. Piseques, Jardisteres, &c.

Post Office Nation of the AVE SOAT. The foreign mails for the wast said of the AVE SOAT. October 15, 1851, will close at this office on TU SOAT at 5 m. for Autopa, by Secandily Normal, via Quiseastewa; at 5 m. for Autopa, by Secandily Normal, via Quiseastewa; at 5 m. for Sacopa, by Secandily Normal at 1860 a.m. for Sacopa, by Secandily on W. D.N. ESDA 3. 22 0000 c. m. for Success. by steen as a Elbe, vis Southaspton and Bromes (correspondences as a Elbe, vis Southaspton and Bromes (correspondence and by steenash) pertials, vis Chinese device a m. for Freiby steenaship Sertials, vis Chinese device a m. for Freiby steenaship Sertials, vis Chinese device a member of the steenaship Sertials and other European conterior nutse be special addressed; and at 6 a. m. for Freiby steenaship Adrianic, via Queenastown (correspondence by steenaship Adrianic, via Queenastown) correspondence of the steenaship Chinese, via Plyamuta 0 a. m., for Europe, by steenaship Chinese, via Plyamuta 0 a. m., for Europe, by steenaship Chinese, via Plyamuta 0 a. m., for Europe, by steenaship Chinese, via Plyamuta 0 for Germany and Section of the Sertial Openaship Chinese, via Plyamuta 0 and Sertial 1 and 1 an

When the lips are dry or scarro When the tech are dark or dail When the tongue is not and have And fills the taints I month toe Fig. magic Scarnos Faundy.